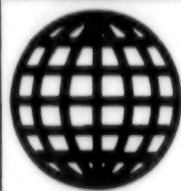


JPRS-TAC-93-021  
23 November 1993



**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE**

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# ***JPRS Report***

# **Arms Control**

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# Arms Control

JPRS-TAC-93-021

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## Japan

### Agreement Signed With Belarus

OW0511131093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT  
5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan and Belarus signed an agreement in Moscow to cooperate on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to establish a committee for cooperation on destruction of nuclear weapons deployed in Belarus, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [5 November].

Japanese Ambassador to Belarus Sumio Edamura signed the agreement with Belarusian officials, the ministry said.

The agreement follows Japan's announcement in April at the joint ministerial meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations that it would extend a grant in aid of about 100 million dollars for promotion of nuclear weapons destruction in the former Soviet Union, it said.

The committee will include representatives of the governments of Japan and Belarus and will hold its first meeting in Minsk, Belarus, next Monday and Tuesday to discuss specifics of the bilateral pact, the ministry said.

### Meeting on Missile Defense With U.S. Planned

OW0511132893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT  
5 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed Friday [5 November] to meet in mid-December in Hawaii to discuss possible joint development of a missile defense system, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The two sides agreed to convene a working group meeting to discuss the proposed "theater missile defense" (TMD) program first discussed by U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Defense Agency chief Keisuke Nakanishi in September.

Earlier this week in Tokyo, Aspin again told Nakanishi that Japan and U.S. should make joint efforts to develop the air defense system to knock down ballistic missiles from enemy countries.

The Foreign Ministry officials said that Friday's meeting of the security sub-committee also decided to reschedule the proposed "two plus two" security talks by foreign and defense ministers of Japan and the U.S. originally scheduled for November 22.

The four-member "two plus two" meeting was planned to take place in Seattle, taking advantage of the attendance of the two nations' foreign policy chiefs at the

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) ministerial meeting between November 17 and 19.

While reaffirming the importance of holding such a meeting, the two sides decided to reschedule it on the grounds that Japan and the U.S. have recently held several meetings between prime minister and president, as well as foreign ministers and defense ministers, the officials said.

In the three-hour meeting, the U.S. side briefed Japan on its TMD development plan, including a budget allotment of 12 billion dollars for the plan, the officials said.

Japan hopes to study in detail at the December meeting whether the U.S. TMD plan would benefit Japanese security, they said.

Aspin and Nakanishi agreed in September to study the TMD program within the framework of working-level consultations between the two nations.

## Papua New Guinea

### Consortium To Build Equatorial Spaceport

#### Papua New Guinea Chosen as Site

PM2709134593 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 22 Sep 93 p 3

[Valeriy Baberdin report: "Papuan Will See Off 'Protons' When Russia Constructs Cosmodrome on Equator"]

[Text] Launching satellites into geostationary orbit is one of the most profitable and prestigious businesses in the international space services market. Our Russian "Proton" launcher is simply an ideal method of doing this which is second to none in the world. What if, in addition, it is launched from the equator...! Less fuel is needed, which means that the weight of the satellites themselves can be substantially increased. It is with this in mind that a location in the north of Papua New Guinea has been chosen.

Talk of constructing a cosmodrome on the equator with the aid of Russian specialists has been going on in principle for a long time: A number of working meetings have been held and a site reconnaissance has been undertaken. A few days ago an agreement was signed. The partners are the Australian space company Space Transportation Systems (STS) and Russian organizations—the Khrunichev State Space Center, the General Machine Building Design Bureau, the "Energiya" science and production association, and Glavkosmos [Main Administration for the Development and Use of Space Technology for the National Economy and Scientific Research].

All the Russian firms which have signed the agreement have combined in a consortium which will act as a single legal entity in the project. This consortium will be directly involved in constructing the cosmodrome, providing technical equipment for it, and training specialists, and in the future it will deliver "Proton" launchers.

In the first phase STS will act more as an intermediary. It has obtained the exclusive right from the Papua New Guinea Government to construct a launch complex and to launch 20 "Proton" launchers from it over 20 years. Furthermore, the equatorial republic's government intends to issue licenses covering the cosmodrome's activity and the staging of other commercial launches.

The project as drawn up does not envisage funding from the Russian budget; it is open to investors throughout the world. The cosmodrome itself will exist as a private commercial enterprise. The project's total cost is estimated at \$600-900 million. Implementation is scheduled for the beginning of the 21st century. However, as early as this year—next month—the first phase of funding from foreign sources will take place. Then a group of specialists from Russia and Australia will fly out to the site to determine the cosmodrome's exact location. When it has been constructed, all operations relating to the assembly of spacecraft and the testing and launching of the vehicles will be carried out by STS specialists, who will receive appropriate training from their Russian colleagues.

#### Russian Delegation Arrives for Site Study

LD0411084293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
1900 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] A high-level Russian delegation has arrived in Papua New Guinea to begin feasibility studies into building a rocket-launching site. The 12-man delegation will visit Manus and New Ireland provinces to assess potential sites which, in collaboration with an Australian company, could result in commercial rockets being launched into space from Papua New Guinea in 1998. The Papua New Guinea Government has already given approval for the project, which would cost an estimated \$600 million.

## Thailand

### Bangkok Takes Action to Uphold CWC

BK2710014193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
27 Oct 93 p 3

[Text] Thailand yesterday emphasised that it had taken action against three Thai companies said by the United States to be linked to the production of chemical weapons in Libya.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the Thai Government stood against the production of chemical weapons and was a party to the treaty signed in January this year that banned such production.

Thailand had never supported and in fact prohibited the placement of Thai workers in chemical weapons factories, he said.

The spokesman made the statements following reports, attributed to the New York Times, that Thai companies are building a series of tunnels in Libya that are to be used in the production and storage of chemical weapons.

According to Agence France Presse, the daily quoted US and Thai officials in Bangkok as saying that at least three Thai companies were linked to the Tarhuna project 64 kilometres southeast of Tripoli.

The report identified the companies as W and M Co and two job placement agencies that supply Thai workers to foreign construction sites.

According to the report, the owner of W and M Co was quickly released after being arrested last week, and said in an interview that he would continue doing business in Libya.

Mr Sakthip said Thailand had arrested the owner of W and M Co on October 14 on charges of illegal placement of workers. Four other people were arrested on October 1 at another job placement agency on the same charge, while a third job placement agency had its operating licence withdrawn on September 22.

The three companies were responsible for sending 200 Thai workers to Libya.

The ministry spokesman noted that Deputy Premier Amnuai Wirawan had spelled out Thailand's stand against chemical weapons production during a meeting with US Vice-President Al Gore on October 8.

## Regional Affairs

### Muslims Accused of Using 'Chemical Agents' in Vogosca Area

*AU2710162193 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network  
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 93*

[Srpko Djukic report from Ilijas]

[Text] Unable to achieve anything militarily significant in their war against the Serbs and the Croats, the Muslims in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina are using banned chemical agents. It is known for certain that during the last shelling of Vogosca, some shells, particularly the ones that landed on the kindergarten and the apartment belonging to a pensioner, contained dangerous toxic substances from the family of choking gases.

Since several residents also requested help in the local medical center, the UN Protection Force was asked to investigate.

## Bulgaria

### UN Delegate Declares Support for IAEA

*AU0311215493 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT  
3 Nov 93*

[Text] New York, November 3 (BTA)—At the ongoing 48th session of the UN General Assembly, a Bulgarian delegate made a statement on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). He stressed the

important role IAEA plays for the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation and for promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

"Bulgaria supports the indefinite and unconditional renewal of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995," the statement says.

The speaker stressed the need for all countries to honour strictly their commitments arising from the nonproliferation treaty and the safeguards agreements with IAEA.

The Bulgarian delegate also discussed some current issues of the IAEA's activity: improvement of the agency's safeguards system, the IAEA's participation in a system for verification of compliance with a prospective nuclear test ban treaty, a ban on production of weapons-grade plutonium and enriched uranium, etc.

Bulgaria is in a process of building its own system for control on import and export of nuclear materials, consistent with the new international requirements, the delegate said.

On behalf of Bulgaria, he thanked the IAEA, the European Community and the World Bank, as well as the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and some other countries for their financial and technical assistance for an enhancement of the radiation and seismic safety of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant.



## Regional Affairs

### Disarmament, Security Issues Concern Caribbean

FL0111184993 Bridgetown CANA in English  
1106 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1, CANA—Disarmament and security issues are high on the agenda of Caribbean Community (Caricom) states because of their linkage to development, Dr. Lucille Mair, Jamaica's permanent representative to the United Nations (UN) says.

Mair, who is representing the Caribbean Community in these issues, said: "Many of the problems which threaten national and regional security are rooted in socio-economic concerns."

She said the region is highly vulnerable to outside political, economic, social and cultural influences.

Noting that illegal arms trafficking is inseparable from the illegal drug trade, Ambassador Mair said: "This has grave implications for destabilising our societies and has the potential to even challenge national sovereignty and security."

"Another security threat is presented by the situation in Haiti where we are witnessing ugly anti-democratic forces violently resisting a peaceful process of democratic change," she said.

Mair told JAMPRESS, the Jamaica Government Agency, that Caribbean countries had over the years taken steps to address their security concerns.

However, there is a need to further consolidate and strengthen co-operation, despite the geographic and economic constraints.

Member states of Caricom are actively thinking about setting up a security regime which would be an extension of the existing regional security system, she said.

Turning to general disarmament issues, Ambassador Mair said with the ending of the Cold War there was an expected reduction in arms spending as funds channeled to the development of civilian industries of benefit to national economics.

However, she says although statistics show a decline in spendings on conventional weapons, this did not appear in all cases to have been the result of considered decision.

"A contributing factor has been the global economic recession...Those countries which can afford to purchase weapons are still arming and modernising their defence mechanisms," she said.

"And traders in those industrialised countries whose economics are closely linked to the arms industry, are still quite vigorously selling."

Ambassador Mair said it was because of the security threats to the region by the arms trade, that Caricom countries had a particular interest in the functioning of an expanded arms register.

The register should include all categories of weapons, the levels of production and stockpiling, she added.

Ambassador Mair said member states of Caricom had always supported the disarmament process and were parties to many treaties.

## Argentina

### Deputies Complete Ratification of Nonproliferation Treaty

PY1111012793 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS  
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2139 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA)—In a divided vote, the Chamber of Deputies today ratified the nonproliferation Tlatelolco Treaty that limits the spread of nuclear weapons. Argentina will thus have access to industrial countries' state-of-the-art technology.

Heedful of U.S. suggestions, national authorities had insisted that Congress ratify the treaty. The United States had been striving for Argentina's approval of the international treaty.

In the afternoon session, the vote was divided, but the support of the leading opposition bloc was decisive for ratifying the treaty.

The treaty had not been put to the vote in the two previous sessions for lack of quorum. This was mainly put down to a move by the Radical Civic Union to delay ratification. The root cause underpinning opposition to the treaty was the pressure exerted by the United States.

The treaty was ratified by the Senate on 28 April and had lingered in the Chamber of Deputies since then without much success since the opposition was against it on the grounds that it did not conform to the new international situation.

But in light of the fact that it was unable to introduce amendments and lacked foundation for straightforwardly rejecting it, the opposition went to Congress this afternoon, willy-nilly, to endorse Congress' ratification of the treaty.

The Chamber of Deputies also passed 18 bills without observations or dissent, granted several requests for the order of the day for the next sitting, and since there were no more issues meriting consideration, it adjourned until next week.



## Regional Affairs

### Iran, Libya Seeking Weapons, Nuclear Power

#### German Allegation of Biological Weapons Acquisition

LD0211182793 Hamburg DPA in German  
1642 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Frankfurt/Main (DPA)—According to the Federal Economics Ministry, Iran and Libya are currently trying to acquire biological weapons. Quoting intelligence information, Hans Dieter Hermann of the Bonn ministry told experts at a meeting in Frankfurt today that there were chemical weapons programs in Syria, Iran, Libya, and Pakistan. These countries were increasingly attempting to set up their own production plants. The primary chemical products were ordered under innocent-sounding descriptions. Hermann warned, in this connection, of disguised orders.

Hermann said that the countries were also increasingly trying to buy plant for the manufacture of chemical weapons disguised as pesticide factories. A plant for the manufacture of antibiotics could also be used to manufacture biological weapons, he said. If an accompanying plant for packaging the medicines was not ordered, or if it was later cancelled the supplier should become suspicious, he said.

The experts also identified weak points in export controls on civil products of the plant manufacturing and chemical industries that could be of military use. As well as lengthy processing periods and complicated laws relating to export approval, the participants also complained about the checks by the Federal Export Office.

#### Iran Seeks Kazakhstan's Help To Develop Nuclear Capability

NC0311114293 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic  
1 Nov 93 p 12

[Text] During his visit to Kazakhstan, Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani approached Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev with a request to send Kazakh nuclear experts to Iran to help develop its nuclear capability.

Engineer Reza Amrollahi, Iranian deputy president for atomic affairs and chairman of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, has held a meeting for that purpose with Kazakh nuclear experts.

## Iraq

### Opposition Radio Names New Chemical Weapons Hiding Place

NC0411173993 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Our sources have cited sources in the ranks of the tyrant Saddam's Armed Forces who said that his regime

recently moved the chemical weapons it had previously placed in the marshlands to another area.

The sources added that the weapons were moved at night in dozens of well-covered military trucks.

The sources said that despite the extreme secrecy surrounding the transfer of these weapons and their new locations, information was leaked that indicates that the new hiding place is the desert area in the triangle formed by the juncture of al-Diwaniyah [al-Qadisiyah], al-'Amarah [Maysan], and al-Kut [Wasit] Governorates.

It is worth noting that al-Basrah marshlands, particularly (Hawr Abu-Jurji), were recently the targets of extensive chemical attacks that killed or wounded thousands of the regime's servicemen and innocent citizens.

### Official Urges Clearing Mideast of Mass Destruction Weapons

JN0811180993 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 93

[Text] Iraq has said that the Arab states have the full right to gain access to scientific know-how and obtain technology to promote the process of economic, industrial, and agricultural development in order to enhance the standing of the Arab nation among the community of nations.

In remarks made at the morning meeting held by Arab information experts, Dr. Nabil Najm, Iraqi permanent representative to the Arab League and Iraqi representative to the information experts committee, added that the Arab media contribute to the promotion of Arab causes and defend the Arab states' rights in various domains, including joint water resources and the Arab states' right to use and share them. He added that the Arab media must shoulder their serious responsibilities at this point in time in the Arab nation's history. The Arab media, he noted, must underscore the need to meet external challenges and dangers, contribute to the promotion of inter-Arab cooperation, and highlight the development achieved by the Arab nation.

The Iraqi permanent representative to the Arab League said that peace, from the pan-Arab perspective, must be just, comprehensive, and durable. Besides, it must ensure the restoration of the legitimate and historical rights of the Palestinian people, he added. Peace must be consolidated by clearing the Middle East region of weapons of mass destruction, he noted.

The Arab information experts committee concluded its meetings today after it discussed the Arab information strategy for the upcoming phase, the role the Arab media can play to promote Arab causes, and the state of affairs of the Arab League missions abroad.

## Regional Affairs

### Kozyrev-Zlenko Talks in Odessa

#### Kozyrev Criticizes Ukraine Prior to Talks

LD2810171993 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1557 GMT 28 Oct 93

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: Reports by diplomatic correspondents Dmitriy Vosboynikov, Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoy, and others]

[Text] Ukraine's "special" stance in terms of the nuclear weapons on its territory displayed during the visit to Kiev by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher will do no good, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said in an exclusive interview with INTERFAX Thursday.

Moscow would prefer, Kozyrev said, that the world community did not doubt the ability of a neighboring and friendly country to honor its commitments. I believe Ukraine will face a tougher stand in the world for its inconsistency in those issues. I cannot help but regret the fact, said the minister.

Asked whether Kiev's unwillingness to get rid of the nuclear weapons on its territory following the disintegration of the former Soviet Union could affect Russian-Ukrainian relations, the minister said that it could indeed.

Kozyrev said that Ukraine risked casting doubt on its own ability to honor state commitments.

This may entail long-standing consequences for a young state and cause greater damage than the very possession of nuclear weapons, he said. If confidence in a state that first signs an agreement at summit level and does not comply with it is undermined from the very beginning, it would be extremely difficult to restore this confidence. This "nuclear bomb" is a time bomb which could explode in years to come. Naturally, we are very much alarmed by this, said Kozyrev.

He said that Russia did not want Ukrain's international image to be damaged. "We want Ukraine to develop economic ties with other states and receive aid. If it does, it will be able to pay its debts to Russia. What we are doing is protecting our own as well as our friends' interests," Kozyrev emphasized.

#### Further Kozyrev Comments

LD0511180293 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1527 GMT 5 Nov 93

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: Reports by diplomatic correspondents Dmitriy Voskoboynikov, Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoy, and others]

[Excerpt] The withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Ukraine should begin on January 1st. Otherwise a

tragedy worse than the one in Chernobyl might take place "for purely technical reasons." The head of Russian diplomacy, Andrey Kozyrev, told INTERFAX in Moscow on Friday before his departure for Odessa, where he is to hold talks with his Ukrainian counterpart Anatoliy Zlenko on Friday and Saturday.

As Kozyrev said, participants in the meeting in Odessa will focus on these problems. "It is considered safe to store the nuclear arms deployed in Ukraine for only 24 months," the foreign minister explained. "After that no one can guarantee their safety." [passage omitted]

The talks in Odessa will be an example of "subtle diplomacy," Kozyrev noted. He said he hoped that they would pave the way for another Russo-Ukrainian summit. "The time of loud-speaker diplomacy is over. The time has come to gather stones," he said.

According to Kozyrev, he intends to speak with Zlenko in Odessa "quietly" and discuss with him the implementation of Russian-Ukrainian agreements, including those Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk signed in Massandra. [passage omitted]

### Moscow Prepared To Give Kiev Security Guarantees

LD0611185893 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1705 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow is prepared to give Kiev security guarantees when nuclear arms are withdrawn from Ukraine, Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told Interfax on Saturday upon his return from Odessa where he had conferred with his Ukrainian counterpart, Anatoliy Zlenko.

In comments on his own statement that the safety of nuclear weapons deployed in Ukraine can be guaranteed for only 24 months, Kozyrev said he can only wish that this assessment was dramatized. According to him, it's better to dramatize the situation and remove nuclear arms from Ukraine in 24 months in compliance with the Massandra agreements. This is what he discussed in Odessa, he said.

Kozyrev described the allegations that Russia is exerting "diplomatic pressure" on Ukraine as "overdramatized."

"We exerted no pressure on Ukraine. But there are realities we cannot run away from. These are agreements signed in Massandra by President Yeltsin and by President Kravchuk. We are neither authorized nor desirous to revise them," Kozyrev said.

According to him, they managed to find solutions to a number of issues under discussion.

On September 3 in the town of Massandra in the Crimea Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk agreed to transfer to Russia the Ukrainian share of the Black Sea Fleet to cover Ukraine's debt for earlier fuel supplies from

Russia. Besides, the two presidents agreed on a procedure for removing nuclear weapons deployed in Ukraine to Russia.

### Russian Foreign Ministry Assesses Results

*JAPANESE PRESS: Moscow, JZVESTIYA in Russian  
05 Nov. 051000Z NOV 93*

[Text] Information report "Moscow and Kiev Switch (off Megaphones)"

[Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and his Ukrainian colleague Anatoliy Zlenko, who have met in Odessa, were able, despite forecasts, to avoid a new quarrel between Moscow and Kiev.

In the opinion of a spokesman for the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the sides have moved away from "megaphone" diplomacy to quiet diplomacy, which predicated an attentive and well-balanced study of one another's positions, and not dramatic "appeals" to public opinion.

All the main accords reached by the two presidents in Massandra were confirmed in Odessa, the expert claimed. Questions of dual citizenship and the social protection of the Russian-speaking population in Ukraine and the Ukrainian population in Russia were also discussed.

Discussion of the highly contentious question of a possible suspension of deliveries of Russia oil and gas in the event that Ukraine does not give up nuclear weapons went extremely smoothly, but did not lead to any specific accords.

Evidently, this can happen only after parliamentary elections have been held in the two neighbor-states and internal political certainty has been achieved.

### Russia, Japan Agree To Cooperate in Arms Elimination

#### Meeting on Nuclear Dismantling Planned

*OWU011102893 Tokyo, KYODO in English 1005 GMT  
5 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan and Russia will hold the first meeting of a bilateral committee on cooperation in nuclear dismantling next Friday (12 November) to discuss specific fields of cooperation and procedures, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

The two sides agreed to set up the committee during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan in mid-October.

Japanese ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura and Akira Hayashi, the Foreign Ministry's director general for arms control and scientific affairs, will attend the meeting, the ministry said.

The Russian side will be attended by officials from the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, and the Atomic Energy Ministry, it said.

Japan announced in April at the ministerial meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations that it would extend a grant-in-aid of about 100 million dollars for the promotion of nuclear weapons destruction in the former Soviet Union.

In a related move, Japan and Russia will also hold a joint working group meeting in Moscow next Wednesday and Thursday to discuss Russia's disposal of radioactive waste into the ocean, the ministry said.

The Russian Navy on October 17 dumped 900 tons liquid radioactive waste into the sea off Japan. Moscow canceled a planned second dumping following strong protests from Japan and South Korea.

#### Joint Committee Formed

*LDJ211170095 Moscow, ITAR-TASS in English  
150 GMT 12 Nov 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Suprun]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS—Russia and Japan are to cooperate in the elimination of Russian nuclear arms subject to reduction. Practical measures toward this are discussed by a constituent meeting of the board of the Russo-Japanese committee on cooperation in this area.

The meeting is held in the framework of the agreement between the governments of Russia and Japan on cooperation to assist the destruction of nuclear arms in Russia earmarked for reduction. It was signed during Boris Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo in October.

The meeting lays down the legal foundations for bilateral cooperation in the area that until recently was fully closed, Oleg Sokolov, director of the Russian Foreign Ministry's department on disarmament and military technologies, told the meeting. Its very holding shows that confidence between Russia and Japan enhanced. "It is only by joint efforts that disarmament can be promoted. This is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries," he said.

The sides are represented on the board by Deputy Russian Minister of Atomic Energy Nikolai Yegorov and Japan's Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura.

## Ukrainian Ambassador Gives Interview

## Stresses Mutual Understanding

*[D00911213701 Moscow, Russian Federation, Kyiv, Ukraine, 17 Nov 93]*

[Report over video by correspondent M. Tumanova from the "Vesni" newspaper]

[Text] [Video shows news conference] [Tumanova] At a meeting with journalists today, Vladimir Krivzhanovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Ukraine in Russia, spoke mainly about the increased mutual understanding between the two Slavic states that had been promoted by the recent meeting between the foreign ministers of Russia and Ukraine in Odessa.

Ukraine's readiness to ratify the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was again spoken of. But when journalists asked when this would happen they did not receive an answer. On the other hand, it was announced that tactical nuclear weapons had been totally removed from the territory of Ukraine, and our independent neighbor is awaiting material compensation for this. Ukraine is reserving the strategic nuclear weapons for itself. We are capable of guaranteeing its safety ourselves, the ambassador stated. But he immediately admitted that Ukraine was not capable of guaranteeing (its) economic stability with the same success.

## Further Report

*[D009114848 Moscow, INTERFAX in English, 1452 GMT, 17 Nov 93]*

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: Reports by Diplomatic Correspondents: Dmitry Vysokobovnikov, Igor Pustovoy, Vitaliy Trubetskoy, and others]

[Excerpt] Russia does not have reason for concern over the safety of strategic nuclear weapons deployed in Ukraine. The statement by Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev to the effect that no one will be able to guarantee the safety of these weapons in 24 months is "somewhat of an exaggeration." This was the response given by Ukraine's Ambassador to Russia, Vladimir Krivzhanovskiy, to an Interfax question at a news conference in Moscow on Tuesday.

According to him, if a missile deployed in Ukraine gets in dangerous condition, it will be deactivated at once. "We are not enemies of our own people, and we shall not let a tragedy take place," the ambassador said.

Nevertheless, he declared that Ukraine has some fears in connection with Russian strategic missiles which, "if a catastrophe occurs when they are in Russia, will have no further place to be removed to."

The ambassador confirmed Ukraine's intention to "move toward ratifying the START I Treaty, the

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol." The main obstacle that prevents Ukraine's parliament from ratifying them is the issue of compensation for the tactical nuclear arms which have already been removed from Ukraine," Krivzhanovskiy said.

He confirmed that Russian-Ukrainian agreements make no mention of such a compensation. "Nevertheless, Russia ought to display common sense and resolve this issue fairly," the ambassador noted. [passage omitted]

## Commentary on Need to Revise CFE Treaty

*[M011115079 Moscow, INTERFAX in Russian, 2414:45 First Edition, 21 Nov 93]*

[Aleksandr Chertikov report: "Russia Does Not Have Enough Tanks in NATO's Southern Flank"]

[Text] Moscow and Kiev have become allies in the fight for a revision of the CFE Treaty.

The CFE Treaty allows Russia to have a total of 200 tanks in, for example, the Leningrad and North Caucasus Districts—over half the European part of the country—which in the military's opinion is insufficient. Events in the North Caucasus are becoming threatening. The district has gone from being a rear district to one effectively in the front line. Furthermore, it is cheaper to maintain troops in the favorable south than in the north.

Ukraine is not very worried by the situation in the North Caucasus, but it is concerned about relations with Russia regarding the problems of the Black Sea Fleet, the Crimea, Sevastopol.

The disbandment of the Warsaw Pact, the breakup of the Soviet Union, the deep economic crisis, and the instability in nearby foreign countries—nothing could have foreseen all this either in October 1973 when the talks began in Vienna, or in November 1975 when the treaty was signed. But it now transpires that the interests of Ukraine and Russia have been infringed by the treaty.

Moscow is not coming out against the treaty and will observe it. Mikhail Shelepin, head of the Russian Foreign Ministry Department for Conventional Weapons Problems, said. However, the situation has changed so much that at the very least Article 1 should be temporarily suspended.

This primarily concerns limitations on heavy weapons deployed in "flank areas" immediately bordering NATO's northern and southern flanks.

So far Ukraine and Russia have been supported only by Belarus and Armenia. NATO countries have remained deaf to the arguments cited. Turkey is vehemently opposing any indulgence being shown to Moscow and Kiev. Does it fear that the two Slav states will threaten its security and territorial integrity? Or does Istanbul not want a stronger role for Moscow in the region, where the Turks would not be averse to strengthening their own influence?



## New Russian Military Doctrine Discussed

### Nuclear Forces Authorized To Strike First

U0311120793 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT  
3 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow, Nov 3 (AFP)—Russia's armed forces are authorised to strike first with nuclear weapons in case of an external nuclear threat. Defence Minister Pavel Grachev said Wednesday.

Grachev was giving details at a press conference of the military doctrine adopted Tuesday by the Russian Security Council.

He said that nuclear weapons could be used "first, in case of an attack by a (non-nuclear state) that is in alliance with a nuclear power against the Russian Federation, its territory, its armed forces and the troops of its allies."

In the second case, Russia could strike first "in case of a joint action by states possessing nuclear weapons to attack or sustain an offensive" against Russia or its allies," Grachev said.

### Security Council Secretary Describes Doctrine

PM0311185793 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
4 Nov 93 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Russian Security Council Secretary Oleg Lobov by Vasilii Kononenko; date, place not given: "Russia's Military Doctrine Contains No Obligation To Refrain From Being First To Use Nuclear Weapons":—first two paragraphs are introduction; last paragraph is a postscript]

[Text] The Basic Guidelines of Russia's Military Doctrine, adopted 2 November at a session of the Russian Security Council and ratified by President Boris Yeltsin, contain many surprises. One of them is that the text of this document does not contain the obligation, which the leaders of the former Soviet Union declared in their political statements, that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Our correspondent Vasilii Kononenko spoke to Russian Security Council Secretary Oleg Lobov.

[Lobov] Work on the military doctrine began back in April. But the approaches have changed. For instance, events in Moldova, Tajikistan, and Georgia, certain changes in Ukraine's stance on nuclear weapons, a change in the situation within the country, the conversion program—all these required specific amendments to the doctrine. Of course the October mutiny forced us to speed up work on this document. All Security Council members made their proposals and signed the document.

[Kononenko] Which provisions were the subject of the main differences of opinion?

[Lobov] The experts' analysis on the question of Russia using nuclear weapons proved to be the most lengthy. The basic approach here is that nuclear war under current conditions is senseless. Even if you do not use nuclear weapons you can destroy nuclear reactors, and huge areas of the world will be in the nuclear destruction zone.

Russia advocates the elaboration of a system of collective security which would guarantee the prevention of war—both nuclear and conventional. But if such a war is nevertheless unleashed against Russia and its allies, then we will have the right to use all the resources we have at our disposal to protect our vital interests. This approach was elaborated collectively.

[Kononenko] When conflicts have emerged within the country, the Army has repeatedly found itself in an ambiguous position. Have its role and functions been defined at long last?

[Lobov] Yes, the cases in which the Armed Forces can come into operation in internal conflicts have been defined. Proceeding from the premise that the security of Russians and the state as a whole comes first, the doctrine presupposes the use of Army subunits, Ministry of Internal Affairs Internal Troops, Border Guard Troops, and other troops in cases when all other material and human resources have been exhausted. For example, in Tajikistan, to which we are tied by the relevant treaty, there have proved to be insufficient border guard troops, and other Army subunits have been put into operation. Troops can also be used in the event of the threat of a terrorist act in respect of a nuclear electric power station, major chemical enterprises, or main transport routes. The president can adopt such a decision.

An important aspect of the doctrine is the state's responsibility for the social protection of the Armed Forces and the serviceman as an individual. This must be stipulated by Russian Federation laws.

As far as cutbacks in the Army are concerned, then the document outlines this. Furthermore, the Armed Forces should be mobile, equipped with state-of-the-art weapons and hardware. Means of individual protection and combat should be provided for every serviceman, including a reliable bullet-proof vest, a night vision apparatus, and effective weapons. This is state policy. Specific programs should follow in its wake.

[Kononenko] The military doctrine that has been adopted is only one element of the extensive and strictly secret work which is being conducted in the structures of the Security Council. The Former Supreme Soviet repeatedly called into question the competence of this organ's decisions. To what extent is it nevertheless legitimate?

[Lobov] Let us start with the basic document which is called the Russian Federation Law on Security. It says that the objects which the state is called upon to protect are the individual, his rights and freedoms, society, its material and spiritual assets, and the state and its constitutional system and territorial integrity. Amendments concerning

the status and purpose of the Security Council have also been included in the draft of the new Constitution by the Constitutional Conference Working Commission. Thus, this organ is constitutional both according to the old Basic Law and the new one. [Lobov ends.]

Following O. Lobov's appointment as Security Council secretary, its apparatus has been reorganized. Ten inter-departmental commissions have been formed. Before, there were five. These commissions are the basic working organs of the Security Council, and they ensure that strategic problems are considered and resolved in the sphere of military, economic, environmental, and information security, health protection, the fight against crime and corruption, and public security.

### Grachev Quoted in Radio Commentary

LD0911183393 Moscow Radio Moscow in Russian to Tajikistan 0200 GMT 9 Nov 93

[From the Radio Slavyanka Studio program; quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] Circumstances in which Russia might use nuclear weapons are a military-political theme which is being much discussed at the moment, both in Russia and, especially, in the West. The conceptual basis for their use is set out in the military doctrine which was adopted the other day by the Russian Federation's Security Council. Here is a commentary by our observer, Vadim Solovyev:

[Solovyev] The military doctrine is based on the assumption that nuclear weapons are, first and foremost, a factor deterring possible external aggression against Russia and its allies. The doctrine notes that, in current circumstances, the threat of nuclear war has been reduced to a minimum. However, as long as nuclear arsenals exist, the possibility of nuclear warfare cannot be discounted. Let us recall that the United States, Britain, France, and China also have nuclear arsenals. Certain other countries would like to acquire these weapons too. So, Russia's political and military leadership feels it would be wrong to ignore this extremely serious fact of international life. Here is how Russia's Minister of Defense Pavel Grachev views the question of nuclear weapons:

[Grachev] "The Russian Federation will not use military force against any state except in cases of individual or collective self-defense. Nuclear weapons are viewed, first of all, not as a means of carrying out military action but as a political means of deterring aggression.

"The objective of the Russian Federation's policy on nuclear weapons is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war or the use of nuclear weapons, by deterring aggression against the Russian Federation and its allies. The Russian Federation will not use its nuclear weapons against any state which has signed the 1 July 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty and which does not possess nuclear weapons.

"There are two exceptions to this policy. The first of these is in the case of an armed attack on the Russian Federation, its territory, its armed forces or other troops, or on its allies, by a nuclear non-proliferation treaty signatory which is allied by treaty to a state which does possess nuclear weapons. The second exception applies to joint operations involving a treaty signatory and a nuclear state, aimed at carrying out or supporting an invasion or armed attack on the Russian Federation, its territory, armed forces or other troops, or on its allies."

[Solovyev] A new aspect of the military doctrine, as many observers are noting, is the fact that Russia reserves the right to inflict a nuclear strike on the territory of an aggressor state, even if this state does not possess nuclear weapons but does, nevertheless, benefit from the nuclear umbrella of some ally or military-political bloc. This is by no means a sign of aggressive intent on Russia's part. It is merely recognition of the fact that Russia does not have the same powerful conventional armed forces as the former Soviet Union had—a factor which enabled the USSR to stand up to any military threat without using nuclear weapons. Pavel Grachev characterizes this situation in the following manner:

[Grachev] "I merely wish to point out that none of the states which possess nuclear weapons clearly specify in their military doctrines that they will not use nuclear weapons. I repeat that the purpose of the Russian Federation's policy is to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. At the same time we again confirm that Russia will not use its nuclear weapons against any state which has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and which does not possess nuclear weapons. The doctrine says nothing about a state which does have nuclear weapons. This is something new."

[Solovyev] This approach is, indeed, fundamentally new for Russia. However, it has long been reflected in the doctrinal objectives of NATO member-states, including the United States. At the same time, there is a quite logical question which follows from this. What has happened to the undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first—a pledge which was originally given by the political leadership of the former Soviet Union? The answer to this is quite simple. Since this approach contradicts the task of nuclear deterrence, Russia no longer proclaims such a policy.

### Joint Space Operations

#### U.S., Russia Discuss Expanded Effort

LD2610121193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1146 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Moscow October 26 ITAR-TASS—A set of problems relating to the preparation for, and carrying out of space missions by Russian cosmonauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle in 1994 and by American astronauts aboard the Russian space station Mir in 1995-1997 was examined at a meeting between specialists from the two countries here today.

Working groups of representatives of the Russian Space Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Agency of the United States meet on a regular basis within the frame of the government agreement on the development of cooperation in space.

This time, experts examined thoroughly problems of scientific, technical, financial and organizational character associated with the targeted expansion of work under the earlier adopted joint Russia-American programme "Mir-Shuttle." They also discussed plans for Russia's participation in a project aiming to create an international orbital station.

### **Ukraine-Russia Cooperation**

*LD2610154393 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian  
0820 GMT 26 Oct 93*

[Text] Kharkov, 25 Oct—in an interview with the oblast television, the directors of the ("Khartron") production association provided information about the work of the association in the area of space research. The production association's participation in implementing a new project for building the world's most powerful rocket carrier, the "Energiya," is planned. They are developing the project under the name of "Kupon" together with their Russian colleagues. The main client is Russia's Central Bank. The aim of the project is to provide all Russian banks with satellite communication.

The directors of the association noted that there is very little future in independent Ukrainian cosmonautics.

### **Government Support for Space Industry**

#### **Chernomyrdin Visit to Kaliningrad Space Center**

*PM2710111393 Moscow Russian Television Network  
in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[From the "Vesti" newscast: Video report by S. Milyanchikov and S. Cherkasov, identified by caption; figures in brackets denote broadcast time in GMT in hours, minutes, and seconds]

[Text] [200353] [Milyanchikov over video of Chernomyrdin inspecting Energiya Science and Production Association] It appears that relatively stable, if not prosperous, times are in prospect for the Russian aerospace complex.

Viktor Chernomyrdin's visit today to Kaliningrad, the Russian space program center where the Energiya Science and Production Association and the Flight Control Center are located, put an end to the debate as to whether Russia needs a space program. Answering journalists' questions, he noted:

[Chernomyrdin voice] Everything that we are making here, everything that we are working on here where Russia's best minds are concentrated, must fly.

[Milyanchikov] The government will provide substantial support for the national aerospace complex to ensure that the high level of science and technology, which was built up here over the years, is not lost. The Russian premier was able to see it for himself. Within the framework of conversion, Energiya Science and Production Association has also started producing consumer goods, which, so far, are not inferior to similar foreign goods.

In the evening Viktor Chernomyrdin visited the Flight Control Center where he had a communication session with the cosmonauts working in orbit. [200451] [video shows interior of Energiya Association production facilities, brief shot of flight control center]

### **Prime Minister Pledges Considerable Support**

*LD2210224093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1530 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—The Russian Government will render considerable support to the national aero-space complex, Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin told correspondents today when visiting the Energiya scientific-production amalgamation in the Moscow region.

"I think we should render material support to the aerospace complex and help it to preserve skilled personnel and plants," Chernomyrdin told ITAR-TASS.

The main task of the Russian aero-space industry is "to preserve the potential it accumulated over years. Future generations will not pardon us if we lose it. That is why, no matter how hard it might be the government will find ways to preserve the potential and personnel," stressed the government head. In his words, "the government should take heart to support the branch."

Asked whether the Russian Buran shuttle will be launched again after works related to it were stopped in summer, 1993, due to financial difficulties, the premier said it will.

Chernomyrdin called for the support of Commonwealth governments to plants-partners of Russian aerospace enterprises. He said if these plants break away from the production system not only Russia but also Commonwealth states will be affected.

When visiting the Energiya scientific-production amalgamation, Chernomyrdin toured the amalgamation museum, acquainted himself with comprehensive tests of piloted spacecraft and Mir orbiting station modules and the functioning of "flexible re-adjusted automated system to process super-complex mechanical units with a long-term production cycle."

The premier also visited the workshop of Soyuz TM and Progress M spacecraft assembly and conversion productions of the amalgamation and met heads and specialists of the Russian space complex.



The meeting discussed state financing and support of the branch as this is done in all world space nations, said head of the Russian Space Agency Yuriy Koptev. The interlocutors also focused on "national programs and national interests as regards the Russian-U.S. space cooperation documents signed in August in the U.S.A.," he said.

### Further Report

*PM2610140193 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[From the "Novosti" newscast: Video report by Sergey Suntsov and Valeriy Ledkov, identified by caption]

[Text] [Video shows scenes from space control center]

[Suntsov] Today Cosmonauts Vasily Tsibliyev and Aleksandr Serebrov went out into space to conduct an experiment on the exterior of the "Mir" station.

The surface of the solar batteries, the antenna, and the general external appearance of the station are being inspected. The work in space will last about five hours. Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin linked up with the cosmonauts from mission control center. He wished the cosmonauts success.

Today Viktor Chernomyrdin also visited the museum and workshops at the "Energiya" Science and Production Association.

The Russian space sector is facing many problems. Specialists note that, without emergency help from the state, we could lag behind other space powers by 30-50 years. Viktor Chernomyrdin emphasized that the government will do everything possible to support the Russian space sector and retain personnel. One major problem is that of retaining the space complex which was formed in the former USSR. But this notice in one of the assembly shops says that components worth 1 million rubles have not been delivered.

The CIS economic union, the Russian prime minister emphasized, should reestablish links and reactivate the CIS space complex. [Video shows mission control, "Energiya" museum, assembly shops]

### Future of Space Industry Viewed

#### Problems Foreseen

*PM2810150593 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Oct 93 First Edition p 3*

[Report by Yuriy Konofov: "Will Russia Be Admitted to Space Klondyke?"]

[Text] At the end of last week Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the "Energiya" science and production association, where he was familiarized with comprehensive tests of the manned space craft and modules of the "Mir" orbital

station. Space specialists had long been waiting for the head of government to visit them and had prepared thoroughly for the meeting. They had one task—to persuade the prime minister to be in no hurry to cross out the idea of creating our own "Mir-2" station for which everything necessary exists and which in the future could generously repay all the financial investments necessary today. Time will tell how successful the trip was in that sense.

It looks as though the problem connected with the agreement signed in Washington in September on Russian-American cooperation in the development of space could be more topical in the immediate future. It has received varied assessments from specialists and the press. Some people have congratulated Viktor Chernomyrdin on his success in the field of "economic diplomacy" while others have reproached the Russian Government for its lack of commitment to its Indian partners since the review of the previously reached agreement with Delhi on delivering cryogenic rocket engine technology essential to it for peaceful launches could have entailed (and can entail!) retaliatory steps from the Indian side which would be undesirable for Russia.

Today passions have somewhat abated but only because the actual entry into force of the treaty with the United States is scheduled for early next year. With every passing day less time remains to settle the situation. And it would be entirely natural, when all interested parties had done a fair amount of work on the question, to go to Delhi to correct the previously signed treaty. But no one is in a hurry to go. Neither the representatives of Russia's Glavkosmos [Main Administration for the Development and Use of Space Technology for the National Economy and Scientific Research] who prepared the initial version of the agreement. Nor staffers from the Russian commercial agency with whose permission the treaty was revised. Nor specialists from the Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, or the State Committee for the Defense Industry. The latter are particularly interested in the favorable solution of the situation which has arisen since it is the army of many thousands of space specialists under their subordination which runs the risk of remaining without work and consequently without financial support if the treaty is abrogated. It is true that according to some assessments Russia acquires the opportunity for access to the world space market.

But it is hard to share this optimism caused mainly by the fact that Russia will be on a par as regards trade with countries whose governments (taken together) earmark \$15 billion a year for the development of the space industry. To all appearances no one intends to share that money with us. This was stated quite clearly by the U.S. Congress. The agreement which has been signed has caused open displeasure among representatives of the U.S. space industry. The statement by one speaker who suggested that the emergence of a new competitor in the shape of Russia be seen as the result of the collapse of the Soviet Union, long awaited by the United States, did not help either. A Republican from Wisconsin was franker, stating that "we shall not concede our 35 percent share of the profits from commercial launches." It is to be

supposed that others will not want to lose their share either. Already it is a case of elaborating measures to increase the competitiveness of U.S. aerospace firms. But even without that our chances of success in competition are small. In addition the previously promised possibility of coming out with a price 7.5 percent below the price set today is made dependent on a "special consultation." Those are the first results and impressions of our invitation to the space Klondyke.

Recently Russia received one more invitation, this time for the joint construction of the permanently operating international "Freedom" space station. And that is understandable. The enormous Russian experience in this field and sophisticated technologies and materials cannot fail to attract foreign partners who will undoubtedly save time and money in that case. But it is unclear how studied the international legal rights to the joint operation of the future project are. Will Russia be able to fulfill completely and within the schedule its commitments for manned programs to other states? To continue its research and many years' programs to grow crystals, create valuable pharmacological products and unique biological preparations and plants which are already under way on the "Mir" station and in the long term promise a substantial economic return? All these questions do not yet have a simple answer.

#### **Poor Prospects in International Space Market**

PM0811105993 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 4 Nov 93 First Edition p 3

[Yuriy Kononov article: "What Have We Brought to the Space Market"]

[Text] Having signed the agreement on Russian-U.S. space exploration cooperation in Washington this fall, Russia is trying to find room in the marketplace alongside leading space powers.

What does Russia intend to trade in? To find out we should first consider what the space market generally consists of. First of all there is cooperation in the nonmilitary space sphere: interplanetary stations, rocket technologies. Second, there are communications satellites in geostationary orbit, so-called heavy satellites filled with complex electronics, and space-launch vehicles to launch them. Third, there are light communications satellites in low near-Earth orbits and the appropriate rockets for them. Fourth, there is the necessary ground equipment: tracking stations and suchlike. Fifth, there is the entire service complex associated with work in interplanetary stations: the cultivation of crystals, of especially pure metals and substances, and so on.

Thus, Russia does not, sad to say, have competitive products in many of the market sectors listed. In particular, we do not and will not have any decent ground equipment for approximately 15 years. We have accumulated fairly good experience in activities for creating unique substances and performing experiments in space but, because of strong resistance from producers of similar goods in ground conditions, this market has not yet been formed.

We have quite a good record in the sphere of launching light communications satellites. We could earn reasonable money for them, despite their relative cheapness (approximately 3-5 million [currency unspecified] per satellite). However, this market will be formed only some time toward 2000. The restrictions of the International Missile Technology Control Regime do not allow Russia to trade in rocket technologies.

Consequently we are left with a place in the marketplace where trading in heavy communications satellites goes on. But it is precisely these satellites that Russia lacks. There are only the excellent "Proton" rockets to launch them. So it turns out that all we have brought to the market is great hopes.

Can the situation be rectified and what must be done? Undoubtedly, it is necessary to find funds to create our own heavy satellites. At least \$2 billion will be required for this. A large sum but, if desired, it can be collected by pooling all the meager earnings from the space business. It should not be forgotten that our own second-generation station could also repay the money now being spent with interest in the future. But for this to happen our state's foreign economic policy must right now be aimed at overcoming existing barriers which block entry to the world space market. Finally, we should be thinking right now about how to carve a niche in the light satellite marketplace.

But at the moment we are completely and utterly dependent on U.S. partners. Even the treaties being worked out with Canada, whose aim is to jointly develop heavy satellites, are not very promising because key components will again come from the United States, and consequently their use will be regulated by the notorious COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] and U.S. national legislation.

Third World countries' interest in Russia as a space power could to some extent now weaken the pull of the "economic dog lead." There is an opportunity to maintain good relations with India and establish them with Brazil. And to aid Australia in constructing a cosmodrome. This in no way means that Russia should not be friends with "White Houses." But for the time being we are forced to carry out satellite launches while looking over our shoulder at the self-appointed judge and jury across the ocean.

### Science Minister Signs Agreement With CERN Director General

LD0111222693 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Video report by correspondent A. Yurov, including recorded remarks by Russian Science Minister Boris Saltykov; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] A few days ago in the Institute of High Energies in the town of Protvino [Moscow Oblast], Carlo Rubbia, director general of CERN—the European Organization for Nuclear Research, and Russian Federation Science Minister Boris Saltykov signed an agreement laying a legal foundation for continuing and further developing mutually beneficial cooperation in the area of science and technology. It covers the two sides' participation in joint experiments and research projects in the area of experimental and theoretical physics.

[Saltykov] I believe this is a good example of the situation in science: It has become so international and has obtained a single language, so when one country falls out, the entire world scientific community suffers.

[Yurov] Close ties established between the former USSR and CERN have borne much fruit in 30 years. Russia's interest is also understandable. It intends to consider the possibility of becoming a full member of CERN, and also to solve the problem of completing the construction of a major proton accelerator in the town of Protvino. [Video shows talks between Saltykov and Rubbia in progress; Saltykov interviewed in the conference hall; the interior of what looks like an accelerator and other nuclear installations]

### Commentaries on Nuclear Testing

#### Moscow To Adhere To Nuclear Tests Moratorium

LD2910175093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[Text] United Nations October 29 TASS—Russia proclaimed its adherence to the nuclear tests moratorium, in spite of an underground nuclear blast staged by China, said a statement of the Russian Government circulated on Friday in the United Nations headquarters as an official document of the General Assembly.

"The government of the Russian Federation expresses profound regret over the nuclear test staged by China. It is remarkable that the test was carried at a time when the world came to a truly unique opportunity to get rid of nuclear testing once and for all. Thus ignored were the appeals of many countries, including Russia, not to break the silence at the testing ranges all over the world," the document said.

"In these circumstances the government of the Russian Federation announces its adherence to the moratorium

and calls for other states to follow the example. Nevertheless the Russian Federation reserves the right to revise the decision on the moratorium if further unfavourable developments occur in this sphere," the document stressed.

### China Criticized for Test

OW011181193 Moscow Radio Moscow in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Solton commentary from the "Good Night, China" program]

[Text] Moscow has formally informed the United Nations that it hopes to continue the nuclear test moratorium. Solton, an observer of this station, has the following comments on this:

China conducted an underground nuclear explosion on 5 October. Following this, there has been the danger that other nuclear powers may follow suit. This danger is well-founded. U.S. President Clinton immediately ordered the Energy Department to prepare to resume nuclear tests. French Prime Minister Balladur also took a similar step. As for Britain, it has conducted its own nuclear tests at a testing site in Nevada in the United States. Britain has long wished to test its new nuclear warheads for its Trident submarines.

Moscow proposed a nuclear test moratorium. Before 5 October, all members of the nuclear club had suspended nuclear tests. Moscow expressed regret over China's nuclear test. It should be pointed out that Russia has suspended nuclear tests for three years, and many people in the military have complained about this. But, disregarding this, the Russian Government has decided to continue the nuclear test moratorium and has urged other countries to take similar steps. French President Mitterrand, disregarding Prime Minister Balladur's instruction, has adopted a similar position. On 3 July, U.S. President Clinton announced that the United States would suspend nuclear tests for 15 months. All indications show that the United States does not want to violate this agreement for the time being. It should be pointed out that the United States can resume nuclear tests only after the Congress has agreed to do so.

On 10 August, the Geneva Disarmament Meeting, which China also attended, unanimously adopted a resolution to begin multilateral talks on drafting a treaty banning all verifiable nuclear tests. These talks should begin in January 1994. China plans to take part in the talks. Not long before, in a letter to the United Nations, Beijing said it would suspend its nuclear tests only if a treaty completely banning all nuclear tests is signed not later than 1996.

I think a unique possibility still exists that nuclear tests can be stopped in the near future. I believe this opportunity will not be missed.

**Novaya Zemlya Site Can Resume Tests 'Far More Quickly'**

PM1111160593 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA  
PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 93 p 7

[Report by Aleksey Rakcheyev and Vadim Prokopenko:  
"The Bermuda Triangle Has A Rival...A Nuclear Rival"]

[Text] Viktor Mikhaylov, Russian Federation minister of atomic energy, together with representatives of the Ministry of Defense General Staff, is on an urgent visit to the nuclear test site on the island of Novaya Zemlya.

The visit by our specialists follows a decision by the U.S. President to prepare the test site in Florida [as published] for a new nuclear explosion within three months. The Americans are trying to put pressure in this way on China, which is testing its own nuclear bomb.

Georgiy Kauro, chief of the Ministry of Atomic Energy Public Relations Center, stated: "Our department naturally could not remain aloof from this decision by the White House, and a group was quickly set up to find out how soon our test site would be ready for a new test."

And so, if the United States and China are unable to agree on China's nuclear program in the near future, we will once again regularly be reading ITAR-TASS official communiques on the latest nuclear explosion on Russian territory. Moreover, in the United States-Russia-China triangle, our explosions will most probably echo the Americans'.

Incidentally, our test site is ready to resume tests far more quickly.

**Belarus**

**Defense Ministry on Reduction of Military Hardware**

LD3110203193 Moscow Mayak Radio Network  
in Russian 1930 GMT 31 Oct 93

[From the "Radio Slavyanka" program of the Russian Defense Ministry]

[Text] Belarus, as a participant in the international treaty on cutting conventional weapons, is reducing its stocks of military hardware in compliance with this treaty. According to the national agency for control and inspection at the Belarusian Defense Ministry, about 500 tanks, more than 400 APC's, and 20 aircraft have already been destroyed. The benefits of dismantling or even converting military hardware for peaceful purposes pale besides the expenses that Belarus has already had to take on. These expenses amount to about 1 billion rubles, and on 16 November only the first of the three stages in implementing the treaty comes to an end. Therefore, speaking recently at the Council of Europe, Belarusian Head of State Stanislaw Shushkevich appealed to the West for assistance.

**U.S. Military Experts Arrive To Inspect Disarmament Efforts**

WS0411150493 Minsk RID in Russian  
1026 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Report by Boris Shavarskiy: "They Have Urgent Plans"]

[Text] On 3 November, a group of U.S. military experts arrived in Minsk to conduct a trial inspection of the dismantlement of military hardware under terms of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

An RID correspondent has learned that one more group of military experts—from France—will arrive later this week. The inspection site will only be announced once the team arrives at the airport.

Such frequent visits by foreign military inspectors are caused by the fact that each country has established a yearly quota for such inspections. By the way, Belarusian military teams have conducted two inspections in Europe this year.

**Kazakhstan**

**Nuclear Device at Semipalatinsk Test Site Causes Concern**

**Device Buried Since 1989**

LD0411223493 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service  
in Russian 0915 GMT 4 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Fedor Ignatov]

[Text] Almaty, 4 Nov (ITAR-TASS)—The fate of a nuclear device which was buried in 1989 in shaft no. 108 of the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground will, it seems, soon be decided. According to Major-General Fedor Safonov, deputy head of the testing ground in charge of scientific work, Arzamas-16 [nuclear research center in Gorkiy oblast] is now "simulating options for destroying this dangerous device. As soon as an additional access shaft has been sunk, specialists from Kazakhstan and Russia will determine its condition and decide which of the proposed methods of destruction should be used."

Four years ago everything was ready for a routine test involving the nuclear device, when President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan issued a decree closing the proving ground and terminating nuclear tests at it. Under the circumstances the military decided not to risk exploding the device and left it buried in the shaft.

According to today's issue of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, Boris Litvinov, chief designer of nuclear charges, rules out the possibility of a spontaneous explosion. However, he feels it is essential to find out the condition of the explosive device, since there is no



guarantee that it won't detonate during the construction of the additional access shaft.

#### Russia-Kazakhstan Talks on Removal

PM1011132593 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA  
PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 93 p 2

[Yuriy Lvov report: "Charge for Talks"]

[Text] The signing of a very curious agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan is expected this week. The sides must reach agreement on how to render harmless a nuclear charge intended for routine scheduled tests. In 1989 it was walled up under a high mountain in shaft No. 108 at the Semipalatinsk test site. Soon after this, by an edict issued by Nursultan Nazarbayev, tests at the test site were banned and the concrete interior of the tunnel experienced neither fire nor radiation.

It is vital that there should be no explosion in the shaft now either—this time an "unscheduled" one. Vadim Butkov, chief of the Department for Work at Test Sites at the Center for Public Information on Atomic Energy, reported that this is not the first time a nuclear charge has remained in a shaft because of a declared moratorium. But this situation is unique because all previous moratoriums were temporary and explosions did take place in the end. This time the charge must be removed. And when the bypass shaft is built for this purpose, a lot of technical problems will arise: It is not possible to make a shaft by the usual method—by means of explosives. So it will most likely have to be done by the Stakhanov method—with pick hammers.

Incidentally, if Russia's terms do not suit Kazakhstan, it is threatening to start talks with U.S. specialists.

#### Former Secret Military Test Site Given Back to Farmers

LD1011141693 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network  
in Kazakh 0200 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Forty-three years ago, near the vicinity of Karasu in Abay Rayon of Semey [Semipalatinsk] Oblast, an area of 20 sq. km was turned into a test site for defensive weapons. Today, this area has been returned to the district. A town to the west of the Degelen hills, hidden from the world for 40 years, under the letter 'G,' was given over to the state farm named after Begalin. The state farm center was moved to this 'G'-town. The town has residential housing with all modern conveniences, a hotel, a restaurant, a school, and a movie house.

Another hidden town under the letter 'Zh' is 50 km away. Farmers expect it to be given over to them as well, in order to compensate at least partially for all the damage they have suffered for 40 years.

#### Combat Missile To Be Used for Commercial Space Launch

LD0311062493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
0615 GMT 3 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Fyodor Ignatev]

[Text] Almaty November 3 TASS—Kazakhstan will use one of its SS-18 ballistic missiles liable to elimination under the START-I treaty for a commercial space launch in December.

The test launch will be carried out by a private "Koskom" corporation which was licenced by the government for the purpose, the "OGNI ALATAU" newspaper reported on Wednesday.

It added that the missile will blast off from the Baykonur cosmodrome and that Russian and Ukrainian companies also joined the project.

#### Nuclear, Radiation Safety Fund Set Up

LD2710232693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service  
in Russian 1447 GMT 27 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Akimov]

[Text] Almaty, 27 Oct—A nuclear and radiation safety fund has been set up in Kazakhstan. It is working under the republic's nuclear energy agency and its aim, above all, is to arrange financing of the development of material and technical base of enterprises of the nuclear and industrial complex and different kinds of antiradiation and rehabilitation measures as well as to take care of investments in the most perspective projects of nuclear power engineering.

At the same time the fund will deal with the questions of material assistance in training and improving the qualifications of specialists in nuclear power engineering.

#### Kyrgyzstan

#### Commercial SS-18 Missile Launch Pending

LD0511224893 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program  
Network in Kyrgyz 0000 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] The government of Kazakhstan has confirmed that the [name indistinct] private corporation is organizing a major commercial launching of an SS-18 ballistic missile from Baykonur space site this December. According to the Almaty newspaper OGNI ALATAU, the project is being implemented on instructions of the national air-space agency [word indistinct] in collaboration with a number of Ukrainian and Russian companies. It is planned to use missile-carriers located on the territory of Kazakhstan and due for annihilation in accordance with the SALT-I Treaty.

## Ukraine

### Compensation Issues

#### Kravchuk Views Payment Issue

1U2710154693 Vienna DER STANDARD in German  
27 Oct p 4

[Interview with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk by Gerhard Tuschla in Kiev; date not given: "We Have No Money for Disarmament"]

[Text]

[Tuschla] Mr. President, during your last meeting with Russian head of state Boris Yeltsin you agreed to return all remaining nuclear weapons in Ukraine to Russia. This no longer seems to be under discussion today. Russia is accusing Ukraine of having broken its word.

[Kravchuk] First of all, the agreement that was made with President Yeltsin in Yalta has to be ratified. But I do not know how Russia wants to ratify it, because currently there is no parliament there. Ukraine sticks to its policy. Our country must become nuclear-free.

[Tuschla] If one listens to the discussion in your parliament, one could easily believe that the opposite opinion is prevailing.

[Kravchuk] All that cannot be done so easily and quickly. On the one hand, we are lacking the material and financial resources for the destruction of nuclear weapons. On the other, it is still unclear what security guarantees Ukraine can expect from its neighboring countries. It is easily conceivable that Ukraine will be left alone if Poland and the other Eastern European countries join NATO and, on the other hand, other neighboring countries belong to the CIS security system.

[Tuschla] What guarantees for the destruction of nuclear weapons can you give to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher?

[Kravchuk] I protest against forcing a country to crawl on its knees and to give guarantees without a comprehensive settlement of things and a definition of the commitments of others. I can assure everyone today that we will destroy the nuclear arms. Today, however, in the middle of the economic crisis, I do not have the money to carry this out. Thus, why should such guarantees be given?

[Tuschla] German Chancellor Kohl recently said that Bonn will support Ukraine when it is nuclear-free.

[Kravchuk] I would like Kohl to support us, not only when we are already nuclear-free. In order to get there, we need financial, scientific, technical, and other help. I called for the establishment of a fund for nuclear disarmament. Individual countries preferred to cover themselves in this respect

[Tuschla] That is to say, you are not flirting with the status of a nuclear power?

[Kravchuk] Ukraine is not able to completely control the 176 missiles with their launcher facilities. One way or another, these things have to disappear. Ukraine cannot control its missiles alone: Our military can aim the launch vehicles at certain targets, but it does not have control over the warheads and the nuclear potential.

[Tuschla] In concrete terms: You do not have the codes that are required for the launching of the missiles.

[Kravchuk] At the moment, we cannot launch the missiles. We could do it if we had set ourselves this task. We have the scientific and technical potential. But we have not set ourselves this task.

[Tuschla] According to the Lisbon protocol on the START I Treaty, you should scrap 130 of 176 missiles. What will be done with the remaining 46?

[Kravchuk] They will be a voucher for further negotiations. We could suspend permanent operational readiness and remove the launcher codes, so that the United States need not fear that these missiles will reach its territory. Of course, in that case we would also call on the states that have their missiles aimed at our territory to remove the codes from their missiles.

#### Increased U.S. Assistance Viewed

WS0311150993 Kiev UNIAN OHLYADY,  
KOMENTARI, PROHNOZY in Ukrainian  
No 22 1 Nov 93

[Article by Serhiy Kyselyov: "Ukraine Has Almost Agreed With Clinton Regarding Its Missiles. Next, the Issue Must Be Discussed With Yeltsin"]

[Excerpt] In December 1992, the United States promised to earmark \$175 million for eliminating Ukrainian strategic nuclear missiles. At that time, Ukraine declared that this sum was insufficient, but the United States maintained that there could be no bargaining over the sum. What made the United States reconsider its decision in less than a year and grant Ukraine \$330 million, including \$175 million for dismantling 136 nuclear SS-19 missiles and \$155 million for supporting economic reform?

Probably this decision was primarily prompted by the experience of the October mutiny in Moscow, which testified to the fact that a hungry state full of nuclear weapons is a grave danger to the world and it might be cheaper to grant Ukraine additional funds than wait until a missile armed with a nuclear warhead flies out of a silo over a misunderstanding or because of someone's evil intentions. Western experts' opinions about our nuclear reactors are unanimous—they are way behind accepted world levels of security.

Warren Christopher's visit to Kiev was preceded by the Ukrainian legislature's decision to lift the moratorium

on building nuclear reactors and to continue operation of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Unfortunately, Ukraine has again found itself in a situation very unfavorable for its international prestige. A similar situation occurred at the beginning of the 1970's, when the Communist-nuclear lobby adopted a resolution to build the first nuclear power plant in the Republic. However, when the fourth reactor of that station exploded, it turned out that there was no one to punish.

If something of the kind occurs at one of the newly built Chernobyl reactors, who will be responsible for that? The legislature, which will have been disbanded by that time, or the "nuclear" bosses who will take any risk to protect their parochial interests? It seems that most likely there will be no one to blame.

Perhaps, this is why the U.S. secretary of state proposed that Ukraine receive the additional \$155 million for supporting economic reform. It is hard to say if Ukraine will be able to mend all its economic holes with this money. According to Western observers, Ukrainian lawmakers behaved as if Warren Christopher was a petitioner; however, one must keep in mind that the United States undoubtedly does not give up its money easily.

Ukrainian lawmakers openly indicated that they will ratify START-I by the end of 1993, however, refrain from ratifying the Lisbon protocol. Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Supreme Council Foreign Affairs Committee, pointed out that the Supreme Council's actions will depend on Moscow's foreign policy, adding that Ukraine needs security guarantees from the United States. Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plyushch explained that Ukraine will need \$3.6 to \$5 billion to buy fuel for its nuclear power plants.

Finally, President Kravchuk promised to help speed up START-I ratification by the legislature. He hinted that this issue might be discussed as early as November, although the deputies will be free to decide when and if to ratify the treaty.

What was Warren Christopher's reaction to these firm declarations? While talking to Ukrainian journalists, he said that...the Ukrainian leadership had demonstrated resoluteness to make Ukraine a nonnuclear state.

It would be naive to believe that the United States is ready to put up with the fact that another nuclear power is emerging in the world, intending to keep nuclear arms on its territory for 10 or even 20 years. There are 46 advanced SS-24 solid-propellant intercontinental missiles in the Pervomaysk division of the 43d Missile Army, capable of carrying up to 10 warheads with an aggregate explosive potential of 550 kilotonnes. The Republic is also going to preserve a couple of hundred nuclear bombs stored in its Air Force depots.

According to Western experts, the Republic is capable of creating a closed cycle of nuclear production in a year or two and servicing the SS-24 missiles, the more so since these are Ukrainian products.

The code charts for controlling strategic nuclear missiles deployed in Ukraine, are currently located in Moscow, but Western experts believe that the Republic will be able to break the codes and establish its own operational control over these missiles. There are grounds to believe that active efforts are being made to achieve this goal, which is not an impossible task given the fact that these charts were produced in Kharkiv.

It is very likely that the United States hopes that Russia will exert serious political pressure on Ukraine regarding the latter's nuclear arms. The first "round" was played in Massandra, where the Russian president's stance was firm with regard to both the Ukrainian portion of the Black Sea Fleet and the redeployment of all Ukrainian nuclear arms to Russia. [passage omitted on Russian domestic issues]

### Russia's Refusal to Pay Delaying Withdrawal

LD0211185093 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1603 GMT 2 Nov 93

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: Reports by diplomatic correspondents Dmitry Vosboinikov, Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoi and others]

[Text] Russia's refusal to pay Ukraine compensation for the tactical nuclear arms withdrawn earlier hinders the process of ratifying the Russo-Ukrainian agreements on the withdrawal of nuclear warheads to strategic missiles signed in Massandra. This was announced at Tuesday's briefing in Kiev by the Deputy Chief of the disarmament and arms control department of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Bilashov.

According to him, "some experts believe that the cost of tactical nuclear weapons is 50 percent higher than the value of the nuclear warheads to strategic missiles."

Speaking at the briefing, the chief of the USA and Canada department of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry, Aleksandr Potekhin, confirmed that Ukraine's estimate of the cost of the nuclear fuel the warheads contain amounts to 5-6 billion dollars.

For his part, Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasyuk, who leads the national disarmament committee, declared in his interview published by THE VOICE OF UKRAINE newspaper on Monday that "none of the nuclear warheads to the missiles deployed in Ukraine has been removed to Russia, and none will be removed until the issue of compensation for tactical weapons is resolved."

The withdrawal of nuclear warheads to Russia must be sanctioned by Ukraine's parliament, Tarasyuk added.



### **Nothing Leaves Ukraine Until Funding Agreed Upon**

*LD0311174293 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service  
in Russian 1649 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yefim Shvartsman]

[Text] Kiev, 3 Nov—Not one deactivated SS-20 missile warhead has been, or will be taken from Ukraine to Russia until Ukraine, Russia and America settle the question of just compensation for tactical nuclear weapons.

This approach to the agreement, signed at the beginning of September on the transfer of nuclear weapons from Ukrainian territory to Russia under the START I Treaty, was outlined by Boris Tarasyuk, chairman of Ukraine's National Committee for Disarmament, in an interview to the parliamentary paper VOICE OF UKRAINE [GOLOS UKRAINY]. The committee chairman said that the same goes for all other types of missiles and that Ukraine's Supreme Soviet should decide on this.

### **Foreign Ministry Spokesman Defends Request**

*LD031111093 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian  
0800 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[Text] Kiev, 2 Nov—At the regular briefing at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ron Popeski, chief of the Reuter correspondents center in Ukraine, disseminated the information that Mr. Ivan Plyushch, chairman of the Supreme Council, had demanded \$5 billion compensation for 170 Ukrainian strategic missiles during his meeting with Warren Christopher. Borys Hudyma, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs employee, said to this that, first, Plyushch had named this figure in relation to the value of the uranium, and second, that this is subject to finalization.

### **Latest Cost Figure**

*LD1011071393 Moscow Radio Rossii Network  
in Russian 0600 GMT 10 Nov 93*

[Text] Ukraine is trying to get rid of nuclear weapons, the legacy of the former Soviet Union, but is in dire need of massive foreign aid for this task, says Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko. Ukraine will become a nonnuclear state if it receives the necessary assistance in destroying nuclear weapons, the minister said. Kiev has estimated that Ukraine would need about \$2.8 billion for this.

### **Kiev Assesses Secretary Christopher's Visit**

#### **Commentary Protests U.S. Stand**

*AU2910212693 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian  
27 Oct 93 pp 1,2*

[Volodymyr Savtsov commentary: "Disarmament Without Guarantees Is Putting the Cart Before the Horse. Isn't It So?"]

[Text] As already reported by our newspaper, U.S. Secretary of State W. Christopher had been received by Ukrainian President L. Kravchuk. The president stressed that our state's course toward achieving, in the future, a nuclear-free status, as was proclaimed by Ukraine's Supreme Council, remains unchanged. The main thing today is to determine and find specific ways and mechanisms for implementing this goal.

As L. Kravchuk pointed out, the elimination of nuclear weapons is a complex matter, which requires considerable effort and expenditure. Today, without material support from the international community, including the United States, Ukraine is unable, on its own, both economically and technologically, to accomplish the colossal work on eliminating the nuclear arsenal. Besides, in conditions when some countries officially advance territorial claims upon Ukraine at the level of their parliaments, we will demand reliable guarantees of security in the form of a juridically binding document from nuclear powers. Successful elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine also depends upon settling the problem of compensation for the nuclear materials of the dismantled warheads, a compensation that will be acceptable to us.

The joint news conference held by U.S. Secretary of State W. Christopher and Ukraine minister of Foreign Affairs A. Zlenko started with questions of an economic nature. Regarding the U.S. aid for Ukraine, the secretary of state described it in the following way: We (the United States) see here three main trends. It is planned, first and foremost, to raise the size of U.S. aid to Ukraine during the next year to \$330 million, which is much more than in the current year. The United States is ready to considerably increase its aid as soon as Ukraine starts making its first steps toward reforms. The United States is also ready to expand limits in the sphere of trade and capital investments by attracting private businesses. We hope, said the secretary of state, to be able to lower the rates for Ukrainian exports that will be on sale in the United States and to help Ukraine join GATT. Third, the United States will assist the Ukrainian side by way of enlisting the cooperation of international financial institutions. As a result, Ukraine will be able to receive several million dollars.

The secretary of state drew the attention of the mass media to the agreement between Ukraine and the United States signed by him and A. Zlenko on raising servicing safety, lowering the level of the servicing risk, and strengthening systems of regulation at civilian nuclear facilities in Ukraine.

Later, as was to be expected, the news conference proceeded to discussing the main issue (for the sake of which W. Christopher arrived in Kiev): Prospects for the elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine. The secretary of state emphasized that all those with whom he held negotiations in Ukraine told him about our state's striving for a nuclear-free status and pointed out that he was given a promise that questions associated with these

weapons would be discussed in our parliament as soon as this coming November. He expressed a hope that, even before he departs from Kiev, he will sign the so-called "framework agreement" regulating specific steps for dismantling the warheads. (As the editorial board learned, such an agreement has, indeed, been signed).

However, stressing upon Ukraine's obligations, W. Christopher, despite all questions by journalists, practically ignored the problem of guarantees on the part of the United States, guarantees that could practically strengthen Ukraine's security. Instead, he referred those present to the new initiative advanced by U.S. President B. Clinton—"Cooperation for Peace"—that envisages closer ties between NATO and states of Eastern and Central Europe. At the same time, in the opinion of the secretary of state, the system of collective security could envisage the participation in it of every state that is a member of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. However, again, no mention was made to the effect that such a system does not guarantee its participants the adherence to the main principle of NATO: concrete security guarantees, in particular, inviolability of borders.

With regard to the specifics of this assistance—disarmament itself—the U.S. Secretary of State did not go beyond a statement about the known readiness to grant Ukraine \$175 million. A. Zlenko, for his part, stressed at the news conference that Ukraine needs \$2.8 billion, which it is unable to procure on its own, for eliminating the nuclear weapons. That is why the initiative by Ukrainian President L. Kravchuk on creating an International Fund for Nuclear Disarmament plays a great role in resolving the problem.

W. Christopher's visit to Ukraine has ended. However, the United States' response to Ukraine's position was not received as a result of it: Whether international security guarantees for our state will be granted and whether effective assistance will be provided for dismantling the nuclear weapons. In these conditions, to rely upon vague Western declarations, while making steps that may become irreparable for Ukraine is the same as putting the cart before the horse. One can hardly expect anything constructive from this.

#### **Tarasyuk Praises Results**

LD2810173393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1708 GMT 28 Oct 93

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksey Petrunya for TASS]

[Text] Kiev October 28 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's recent visit to Ukraine has shifted the accents in U.S.-Ukrainian relations from nuclear problems to a wider spectrum of problems, primarily political, economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation, Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasyuk told journalists on Thursday.

The United States has pledged to expand the system of general preferences to Ukraine, which will give the latter access to the American market. Additionally, the U.S. will grant Ukraine 330 million dollars in aid, including 175 million dollars to finance the elimination of nuclear weapons in the republic. Christopher also promised to retarget U.S. missiles from the Ukrainian territory.

Tarasyuk described as a positive result of the talks the United States' readiness to act as a mediator to resolve problems in Russian-Ukrainian relations. Ukraine welcomes this as a positive sign and calls for joint Russian-U.S.-Ukrainian talks on nuclear disarmament, the diplomat said.

#### **MOLOD UKRAYINY Commentary**

AU0411004693 Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY  
in Ukrainian 29 Oct 93 p 2

[Olena Hubina report: "It Looks Like Talks of Nuclear Missiles Whet Some Peoples' Appetites"]

[Text] At any rate, the last of the three agreements signed in Kiev between Ukraine and the United States was concluded during the festive lunch that President Leonid Kravchuk gave in honor of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. This agreement is referred to as a "framework" one, that is to say, a very general agreement, which envisages a future concretization of actions. This is not accidental, because a delicate question is dealt with here—providing assistance to our state in eliminating nuclear weapons. Until now, Ukraine's vacillation regarding the discussion and ratification of START spoiled the appetites of more than one Western politician, because refined gourmets believe that it is only wine and Swiss cheese, which cannot be spoiled by mold, that become better in the course of time. Missiles, similarly to food preserves, tend to have expiration dates beyond which they become hazardous. That is why our partners may increasingly lose sleep and not just appetites.

The framework agreement that has been signed indicates that we can, after all, reach agreements with the Americans. Even despite the fact that, on the eve of Mr. Christopher's visit, some press agencies reported, from the words of an irresponsible journalist, that Ukraine may, allegedly, revoke the nuclear-free status. The information did not correspond to reality. Soon, the figure of U.S. aid to Ukraine was announced in Kiev. It amounted to \$330 million, out of which \$175 million were meant for nuclear disarmament and the rest for a stabilization of the economy. Besides, the secretary of state stressed that the aid may be increased if our country takes certain steps and goes ahead with economic reforms.

The framework agreement does not stipulate a timetable for removing and destroying the missiles. Nor does it specify the type of missiles or the procedure for compensation. New agreements must be concluded for that. However, the parliament must have its say by getting down to START ratification. The Ukrainian president repeatedly stated deadlines for the parliament to

approve this historic decision. However, the parliament seems to have its own timetable for lunch and for dinner, a timetable that does not coincide with that of the president. That is why the Americans wish us a good appetite and raise their wine glasses to prospects. Because, after all, without waiting for START ratification, the warheads are on their way to Russia, as Russia itself is saying. At least two of them are now sitting on railroad platforms, as reported by the Russian side, although it is not clear on whose territory—ours or theirs. Perhaps, the process is under way, even though we do not notice this.

Mr. Warren Christopher will deliver the agreements concluded in Ukraine to the American continent. Meanwhile, a telegram from that same continent reached Ukraine. It was sent by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali who asks Ukraine to support this international organization's stringent sanctions against Haiti. By mentioning sanctions, the United Nations may spoil the appetite of our politicians, because it is known that sanctions against Yugoslavia cost us \$4 billion. Besides, we may, perhaps, hardly expect a compensation. Especially, considering that we are unlikely to make a proper use of that money. At best, it might, as before, be spent on immediate needs.

#### U.S. Now Has 'Food For Thought'

110211093993 Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY  
in Ukrainian 29 Oct 93 p 1

[Unattributed commentary published under the "Post Scriptum" rubric: "Christopher Was Given To Understand..."]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and also U.S. President Bill Clinton will now have food for thought following Christopher's visit to Kiev.

The Western mass media that have noted the United States' pressure upon Ukraine on the issue of nuclear disarmament, at the same time state that it is also time to understand the position of the Ukrainian president who cannot ignore the growing danger on the part of unpredictable Russia. Russian journalists of all publications without exception (although, as we are told, democratic publications alone are issued there) have gone hysterical because of official Kiev's precautions and are calling upon Ukraine immediately to disarm and, again, give away the nuclear material of the warheads to Russians. According to experts, the content of nuclear warheads from 130 SS-19 missiles costs about \$5 billion. At the same time, Russia keeps mum when asked what we are supposed to do when it has not yet paid for the uranium that was contained in the tactical nuclear missiles.

#### Tarasyuk Sums Up Results of Talks

1104110940993 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian  
2 Nov 93 p 4

[Interview with Borys Ivanovych Tarasyuk, Ukraine's deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the

National Committee for Issues of Disarmament, by Volodymyr Savtsov, place and date not given. "It Is a Difficult Road, but We Must Overcome It")

[Text]

[Savtsov] Borys Ivanovych, what do you think about the results of W. Christopher's visit to Ukraine? There are different opinions on it in the world. In particular, there is an opinion that the visit did not please the Ukrainian side, because the Secretary of State did not bring either guarantees for our security or any real assistance in dismantling weapons. On the other hand, W. Christopher has no reason to be content either. He left Ukraine without procuring a specific promise that START-I will be ratified or that Ukraine will join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

[Tarasyuk] What has the Ukrainian-American meeting achieved? First, since the new U.S. Administration came to power, not a single one of its representatives of such rank has visited Ukraine. The very fact of dialogue at such a level is an encouraging phenomenon. Second, the visit has contributed to the process of building our relations. The accents were, to a certain extent, shifted from "nuclear" problems to prospects of political, economic, scientific and technological, and trade cooperation. In particular, the road for Ukrainian exports to the United States has been opened. Third, financial aid has been increased to \$330 million. Fourth, the United States has announced its readiness to continue working on the problem of guaranteeing our security. Fifth, a mutual desire was expressed to consider the prospects of retargeting American nuclear weapons away from facilities in Ukraine. Sixth, certain accords have been reached regarding the treaty on the reduction of conventional weapons. Finally, seventh, the United States expressed its readiness to mediate in complex questions of Ukrainian-Russian relations, in particular, regarding nuclear weapons.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the problems that you have listed. As is known, however, politics is an art of compromise. W. Christopher's visit has become precisely a compromise between what was expected by the United States and what Ukraine wanted.

[Savtsov] What is the situation regarding the problem of security guarantees?

[Tarasyuk] This question was first raised at the Supreme Council session in April 1992. Since that time, Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked hard first with the United States and then with other "nuclear" powers. At the beginning of the current year, we had drafts of corresponding statements at the highest level from all the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Our report to the leadership of the parliament showed that guarantees in such a form are not acceptable. In this connection, a demand was voiced that guarantees of national security be obtained in the form of a juridically binding document. So far, "nuclear" powers have

avoided the elaboration of such a variant. I would not express too much optimism, but we do count on positive developments.

[Savtsov] There has more more talk lately about our cooperation with NATO. Incidentally, W. Christopher also spoke about this. What are the actual prospects here?

[Tarasyuk] First of all, we must decide for ourselves: What are we and where are we going? So far, nonparticipation in military alliances has been Ukraine's fundamental political principle. How can one raise the question of membership of NATO in such conditions? In order to be consistent, we must first change the above principle, and then speak about formal membership of NATO. Next—what do we expect from NATO? Like other countries of Central and Eastern Europe—security guarantees. As follows from contacts with the United States and other NATO members, however, that alliance is not prepared to expand.

[Savtsov] There has appeared information to the effect that the withdrawal of nuclear warheads to Russia started. What is your comment on this?

[Tarasyuk] I heard reports that two warheads that were in a dangerous state have been withdrawn. Regarding the deactivated SS-19 (rpt SS-19) missiles, however, not even a single one of their warheads has been or will be withdrawn until the question of fair compensation for the tactical weapons transferred [to Russia] last year is resolved between Ukraine and Russia or among Ukraine, Russia, and the United States. This applies to any class of missiles in general.

The road toward mutual understanding and cooperation is difficult and time-consuming. However, it must be overcome.

[Savtsov] Thank you for the interview.

## Kiev Backs Away From Considering START

### Parliament To Skip Treaty Debate

ME1011115093 Moscow, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 10 Nov 93 p 3

[Vladimir Skachko report under the "Ukraine" rubric: "Deputies Are Not Inclined To Discuss Nuclear Disarmament Matters. Election Law Is on the Agenda"]

[Excerpts] On 9 November 1993 the Eighth Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet resumed its plenary meetings in Kiev. [passage omitted]

Despite assurances given by Ukrainian officials to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher that the ratification of nuclear disarmament documents would be discussed by parliament without fail in November, no consideration of START I or the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has been scheduled for this month. Maybe the Ukrainian leaders were deliberately deceiving Christopher, and through him

the entire U.S. Administration, or maybe internal differences among Ukrainian Government authorities have worsened once again, and President Leonid Kravchuk and the parliament chiefs were unable yet again to agree on their approach to what amounts to Ukraine's key problem. The latter theory was confirmed by, among other things, a statement by Vladislav Datsyuk, Ukraine's new general prosecutor, who was appointed to this post in violation of the current Constitution. When asked about his own legitimacy, Datsyuk said that "the Supreme Soviet may pass any decision, this is actually why it is called Supreme." (Opposition deputies immediately deemed this statement to be proof of "bolstering the nomenklatura autocracy based on violation of the constitution and the law." Neither the general prosecutor himself nor the parliament speaker have responded to the allegations. [passage omitted])

### Funding Issue Cited

4U1111151793 Paris AFP in English 15.30 GMT  
11 Nov 93

[Text] Kiev, Nov 11 (AFP)—The Ukrainian Parliament decided not to debate ratification of the START treaty any time soon as promised and officials said Thursday the country had not been given sufficient help to fund destruction of its nuclear weapons.

Time allotted to debate of the treaty was stricken from the parliament's official agenda for the coming weeks even though the topic had been listed on every parliamentary calendar distributed since last February.

Valery Shmarov, deputy prime minister with responsibility for defense conversion, indicated the decision not to debate START (strategic arms reduction treaty) was taken in connection with Kiev's view that the United States was offering too little money to pay for dismantling projects.

"The sums promised by the United States are insufficient for dismantling the missiles," Shmarov said.

"Ukraine must carry out its own dismantlement program and determine how much it will cost," he added.

Kiev has recognized it does not possess the means to dismantle the missiles alone.

The decision not to include the subject on the agenda contrasted sharply with assertions made here last month by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher who said he was confident the parliament would ratify START by the end of the year.

The other three nuclear powers of the former Soviet Union—Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus—have ratified START which was signed by Moscow and Washington in Moscow in July 1991.

Ukraine however has stuck to claims that it needs more money as well as firm security guarantees from the West before it can dismantle the 130 SS-19 and 46 SS-24 strategic nuclear missiles on its territory.



### Delay Rationalized

LD1111215993 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1745 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] The Ukrainian parliament's working group for preparing the START-I treaty for ratification said it would continue its work only after the republic's government unveils its plan for dismantling strategic nuclear missiles. This statement was made by the group's head, Yuri Kostenko, in an interview with the Interfax-Ukraine news agency.

He said the date for the parliament to consider the ratification of START-I and the Lisbon protocol on Ukraine's joining the non-proliferation treaty as a non-nuclear state had not been determined yet.

This month's session of the Ukrainian parliament is not going to consider the ratification of the republic's nuclear disarmament treaties, according to its draft schedule.

Prior to this, Ukrainian Speaker Ivan Plyusch and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko told U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev at their meeting that the parliament was to consider the issue this November.

Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Valery Shmarov responsible for the military and industrial complex told Interfax-Ukraine that Kiev intended to dismantle its strategic nuclear missiles on its own as the American assistance is extremely insignificant.

### NATO Groups Inspect Elimination of Conventional Arms

LD0611181893 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian  
1324 GMT 6 Nov 93

[Text] Kiev, 5 Nov (UKRINFORM)—The military circles of the West are displaying an increased interest not only in nuclear arms, but also in conventional arms of the Ukrainian Army. A regular inspection of Ukraine's "elimination objects" [likvidatsionnykh ob'ektov] by specialists from France and Spain ended today [5 November]. It was conducted in accordance with the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.

The French group, reports the press service of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, visited an aviation technology base in the town of Chuguyev where 65 MiG-21 planes were destroyed by way of dismemberment into components, and they also visited an armored vehicle plant in Kiev, where work on eliminating 40 T-62 tanks was under way.

The Spanish were at an armored tank plant in Zhitomir, where workers eliminated 65 armored combat vehicles, and they also visited a plane repair base in the town of Ovruch, where 25 SU-17 and SU-25 planes are subject to reduction

### Official Urges Dismantling of Nuclear Warheads in Russia

LD1011180493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1712 GMT 10 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Nekrasova]

[Text] November 10 TASS—Head of Ukrainian Atomic Energy Agency Mikhail Urmanets said nuclear warheads must be dismantled in Russia. In an interview to a newspaper MOLOD UKRAINIY he proposed that the Ukrainian nuclear missiles should be transferred to Russia under condition that the atomic fuel resulted from their processing returns to Ukrainian nuclear power stations.

"The uranium from the missiles to be dismantled under the START-I treaty will be enough (to run our nuclear power stations) for decades," he said adding that it would be much cheaper to buy this fuel back from Russia. Now Ukraine dispatch its uranium ore to Russia for producing nuclear fuel.

Urmanets said all four Ukrainian nuclear power plants' work is stable and they "make good money." But their reservoirs for nuclear waste are already overfilled while the Russian plants in the Urals and Siberia which usually took the waste now charge enormous price in hard currency to take it for processing.

### Conference on Security Issues Held 30-31 October

LD3110151893 Moscow INTERFAX in English  
1402 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] A senior figure in the Ukrainian military said a military confrontation between Ukraine and Russia was impossible.

Vadim Grechaninov, head of the Strategic studies Center of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, told an international conference held in Kiev on October 30-31 that Ukraine had destroyed 500 tanks, 500 armored personnel carriers, and about 100 aircraft.

The conference, whose theme was "Ukraine and European Security," was attended by officials from Ukraine's Foreign and Defense Ministries, diplomats from several nations and officials from NATO central bodies.

Grechaninov said the Ukrainian Armed Forces needed certain changes, since they were based on part of the former Soviet forces which were geared to the strategic objectives of the Warsaw Pact.

Earlier on, Ukraine demanded revision of the Treaty on the Reduction of Conventional Armaments in Europe, under which it was to cut down its forces stationed in the Odessa Military District. Ukraine's military leaders would like to move some of the country's forces from the Cis-Carpathian Military District, the largest in the country, to its southern regions.

The Ukraine possesses an army, navy and air force. The latter would also incorporate air defense units, Grechaninov said.

Ukraine is a sea nation and will remain so, although the Black Sea is closed to it, a fact its leadership cannot ignore in setting tasks to the navy, he said.

Ukrainian Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetskiy believes numerical reduction of Ukraine's forces and withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory must be compensated for by "high-precision non-nuclear weapons." But he declined to tell a news conference in Kiev on October 28 what types of arms he had in mind.

### **Defense Ministry Denies Nuclear Weapons Damaged**

*LD2910141393 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 1210 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] Kiev, 29 Oct—"The state of nuclear weapons in Ukraine corresponds to the norms. In several mass media sources, in particular the IZVESTIYA paper, the state of protection of our nuclear weapons has not accurately been portrayed.

Colonel Volodymyr Tertychnyy, deputy head of the directorate for safeguarding nuclear weapons of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, told a UNIAR correspondent that 'nuclear weapons which have been taken to Russia are not damaged.'

### **Data on Nuclear Arms Deployed on Republic's Territory**

*WS0411145793 Lvov POST-POSTUP in Ukrainian 3 Nov 93 p 2*

[Article by V. Tymoshenko, assistant professor of the military department at the Lvov Polytechnic Institute under the rubric "POST-POSTUP File"]

[Text] Some 130 intercontinental ballistic SS-19 missiles [ICBM] are deployed in Ukraine. Each missile can carry six warheads with total explosive potential of 550 kilotonnes, which is 27.5 times larger than that of the Little Boy atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The SS-19 was designed by Chelomey's designer bureau located in Arkhangelsk Oblast Plesetsk. The SS-19 is a two-stage liquid-propellant fourth-generation ICBM. Its maximum range is 10,000 kilometers and the minimum range is assessed at 850 kilometers which permits hitting targets in Europe and Asia. The SS-19 are deployed in Mykolayiv Oblast Pervomaysk, Vinnytsya, and Khmelnytskyi Oblasts. The Army was equipped with these missiles in 1984. A division armed with SS-19 is a unit consisting of 10 to 12 regiments, including the units servicing warheads and maintaining missile systems. Highly proficient officers for these units are trained at Dzerzhynskiy Military Academy in Moscow, Mozhayskiy Military Institute in St. Petersburg, and a number of military colleges.

Twenty four railroad-based mobile SS-24 ICBM's are also located in Ukraine. These missiles are one of the latest Soviet designs and were deployed in 1987. The SS-24 is a fifth-generation missile equipped with individual homing devices, carrying 10 warheads with a total explosive potential of 100 to 550 kilotonnes. The missile was designed by Nadiradze's bureau and is produced in Biysk, while its propelling units—in Pavlodar. This is a solid-propellant ICBM with maximum range of 10,000 kilometers and a maximum deviation from the target of 0.1 miles. These missiles are deployed on railroad platforms that constantly circle within the range of 200-250 kilometers.

Thus, Ukraine is in possession of 176 ICBM's with 1240 warheads. The aggregate potential of nuclear arms deployed in Ukraine amounts to 36,250 bombs dropped on Hiroshima.

Aside from this, heavy bombers equipped with nuclear weapons are also stationed in Ukraine. These are the Tu-160 Blackjack and the Tu-26 Backfire bombers designed by Tupolev's bureau and produced in Kazan. They are equipped with approximately 400 pieces of nuclear munition. The Tu-160 is a four-engined variable geometry long range supersonic bomber.

The other type is the well-known Tu-22M Backfire—the twin-engined variable geometry medium bomber capable of carrying two pieces of nuclear munition.

### **Dismantling Nuclear Weapons at Manufacture Site Urged**

*LD0311094893 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 0800 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[Text] Kiev, 2 Nov—The regular briefing at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was devoted to topical issues of Ukraine's foreign policy. Volodymyr Byelashov, deputy head of the directorate of control over armaments and disarmament, stated that Ukraine is ready to pay for the dismantlement of nuclear weapons [yaderni boyezaryady] and the processing of the removed uranium and plutonium at those enterprises, where they were produced, on condition that all of the end nuclear material (including that removed from the warheads of tactical missiles) will be returned in the form of fuel for atomic electric power stations or compensation for [its] sale to third countries. Mr. Byelashov noted that only a fair resolution of this problem will make it possible to implement the agreements signed in Massandra, in as far as the Russian side is refusing to extend the term "nuclear weapon" [yadernyy boyezaryad] to tactical nuclear weapons, withdrawn to Russia. Mr. Byelashov also emphasized that Ukraine is striving, while remaining within the limits established by the treaty of general limits [Dohovir zahalnykh limitiv], to independently determine the distribution of the armed forces on its territory.

Borys Hudyma, head of the directorate of international organizations, summing up the general debate at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, reported that

its main problems had been issues of settling interethnic conflicts following the end of the "cold war" and searching for ways of increasing the efficiency of "preventive diplomacy," in particular the place and role of the UN in conducting peacekeeping operations.

**Space Center Set Up in Dnepropetrovsk**

*LD2110201493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1755 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[By UKRINFORM correspondent for TASS]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk October 21 TASS—Ukraine's National Space Agency has established a scientific and technical rocket-space centre in the city of Dnepropetrovsk.

In full compliance with a governmental order, the centre was set up on the basis of the Institute for Technical Mechanics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It is to engage in the organization of research and designing in the field of rocket technology, as well as in the implementation of the national programme for space exploration.

Another scientific and technical centre of Ukraine's National Space Agency is presently being created in Kharkov.



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